M. 466, 479.

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BARRIOS PARK, SAN SALVADOR, SALVADOR.

viously formed. Some of the cassiterite ore crumbles very readily, almost making a powder when broken.

Considerable bismuthinite occurs in the ore, but as yet no attention has been given it. While the bismuth content is not as great as one may think from a casual examination of the ore, due to the thin-bladed crystals of the bismuthinite determining the place where the ore breaks, and consequently showing prominently on the surfaces of the ore fragments, yet there is little doubt that some pieces of rich bismuth ore could be sorted out by hand with profit.

Wolframite and scheelite are present, but until recently no efforts were made to separate them from the cassiterite. In March, 1916, the first shipment of tungsten concentrates was made. It assayed 56 per cent tungstic acid, and the company was at that time obtaining 500 pounds a day. A little native copper and some chalcopyrite have been found, but not in economic quantities.

Pyrite is almost the sole gangue mineral, with small amounts of marcasite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, siderite, and aragonite. Most of the quartz is in the vugs. In the upper part of the mountain, where the veins have now been almost worked out, there was considerable oxidized ore (*pacos*), of porous character and stained with limonite. Some pockets of unusually rich tin were encountered in these early workings near the top of the hill, but in general the veins in the oxidized zone carry just about the same values as in the sulphide portion. In weight the *pacos* ores are richer, due to the removal of the gangue materials by oxidation and solution.

The concluding portion of the article deals with the various methods adopted in mining the ore, the placer tin workings of the Uncia district, the geology of Mount Posoquoni, where the main workings of the Huanuni section are to be found, and many other details of interest to the mining engineer and to those who are connected with the tin-mining industry.

Birthplace

A National Shrine, in the current number of the Spanish edition of the BULLETIN, is a short account of the formation of the Lincoln Farm Association and of its work in erecting a permanent memorial to the great President at the place of his birth. The following is the English version of the article:

Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator of the slaves and President of the United States during the period of the Civil War, was born in the State of Kentucky, February 12, 1809. The place of his birth was an humble cabin made of logs. In 1816 his parents moved from Kentucky to the State of Indiana, and young Lincoln, as he grew up, became in time a laborer on the river boats plying on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, a clerk in a store and mill at New Salem, in the State of Illinois, and postmaster at New Salem. While in this latter employment he began to study law, and was admitted to practice in 1836 at Springfield, the capital of the State of Illinois. Springfield thereafter remained his home until he became President of the United States. In 1847 he was elected to Congress, where he was distinguished for his outspoken antislavery views. In 1858 he was a candidate for United States Senator in opposition to Judge Stephen A. Douglas, two years later one of his opponents for the Presidency. Lincoln was defeated for the Senate and Douglas elected. In 1860 Lincoln was nominated by the Republican Party for President of the United States. Meanwhile, the Democratic Party, on account of the slavery issue, was split into two parts. The northern wing of the party nominated Stephen A. Douglas and the southern wing John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. In the three-cornered contest—or, rather, four-cornered, for there was a fourth candidate, Bell—Lincoln was elected, and became President on March 4, 1861. Almost immediately the Civil War began.

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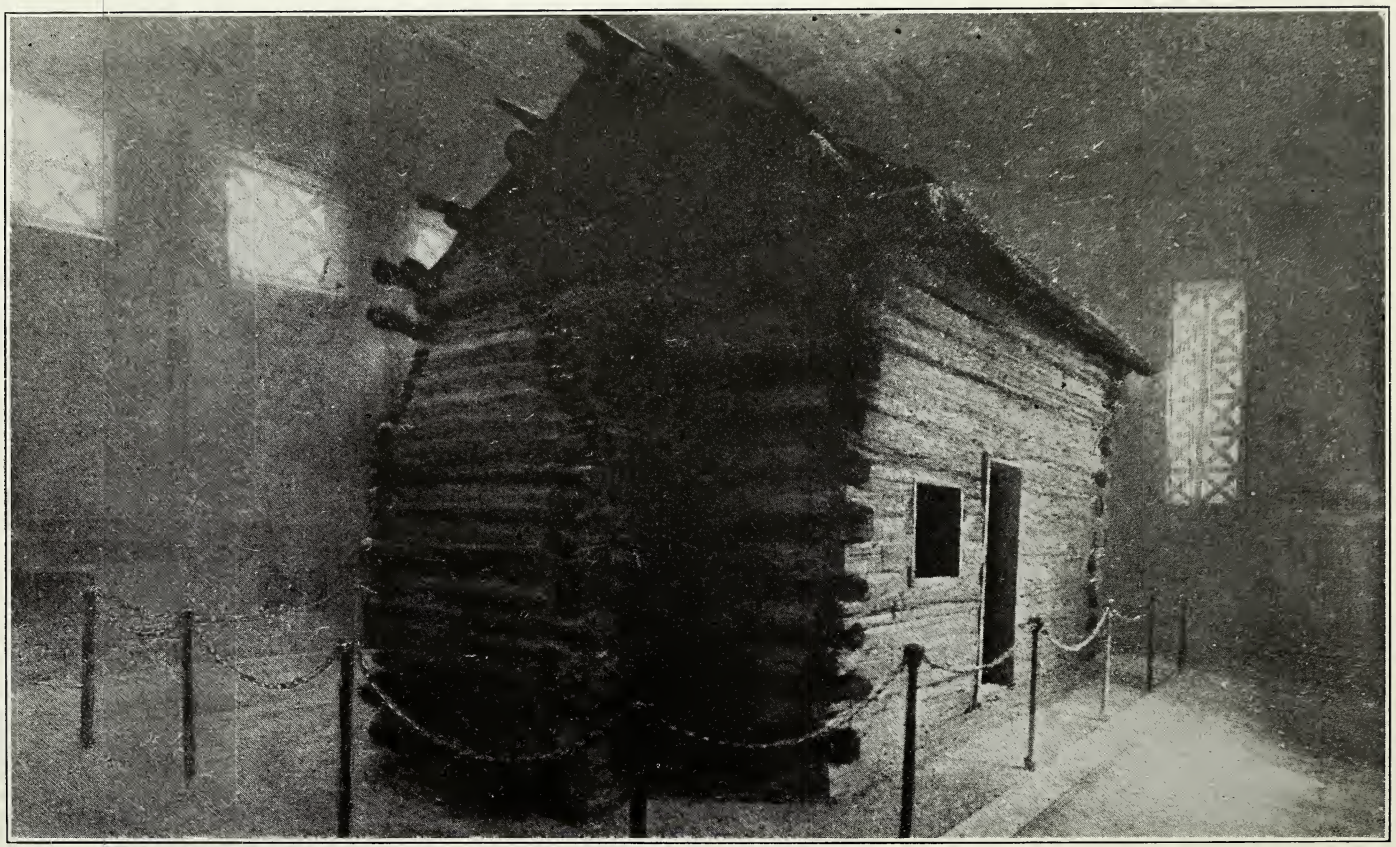
Courtesy of the New York Times.

THE LINCOLN STATUE AT HODGENVILLE, KY., UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mrs. Wilson, with the President of the United States, placing a memorial wreath on the statue.



Courtesy of Collier's.

THE HUT WHERE LINCOLN WAS BORN.

This cabin, which was the birthplace of President Lincoln, has been preserved and inclosed in a marble memorial temple. The money for the purchase of the cabin, site, and the building of the memorial was raised by popular subscription. Many people from all parts of the world will undoubtedly visit this home of Lincoln and see the "little hut which was the cradle of one of the great sons of men."

In the popular mind President Lincoln was known as the "rail splitter"—that is, one who wrought out from the rough logs the rails or pales with which the rude fences of that time were constructed. No doubt he was a rail splitter, for he and his father in Indiana were pioneers, and all pioneers were in a way rail splitters.

In 1909, the year of the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth, an organization known as the Lincoln Farm Association was formed for the purpose of erecting a permanent memorial at the place of his birth in Kentucky. Funds were collected, the land and the humble log cabin purchased, around which it was proposed to build a beautiful marble temple, making of the whole a worthy memorial to the great emancipator. Additional funds for the upkeep of the memorial were set aside. In 1909 the corner stone of the temple was laid by President Roosevelt. In 1911 the building was dedicated by President Taft, and on September 16, 1916, it was accepted by President Wilson in behalf of the United States.

The following extract is from President Roosevelt's address at the laying of the corner stone:

This rail splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the Nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the Republic, at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task allotted to him was to pour out like water the lifeblood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. As the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with fearless front, high of heart and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last, and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever.

President Wilson in accepting the deed to the property to the Nation said:

This little hut was the cradle of one of the great sons of men, a man of singular, delightful, vital genius, who presently emerged upon the great stage of the Nation's history, gaunt, shy, ungainly, but dominant and majestic, a natural ruler of men. * * *

Whatever the vigor and vitality of the stock from which he sprang, its mere vigor and soundness do not explain where this man got his great heart that seemed to comprehend all mankind in its catholic and benignant sympathy, the mind that sat enthroned behind those brooding, melancholy eyes, whose vision swept many a horizon which those about him dreamed not of—that mind that comprehended what

Courtesy of the Literary Digest.

DEDICATORY CEREMONIES OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT HODGENVILLE, KY.

This memorial contains the hut where President Lincoln was born, and was accepted by the President of the United States on behalf of the Nation on September 4, 1916.

it had never seen and understood the language of affairs with the ready ease of one to the manner born; or that nature which seemed in its varied richness to be the familiar of men of every way of life. * * *

In the case of a man—I would rather say of a spirit—like Lincoln, the question where he was is of little significance, but it is always what he was that really arrests our thought and takes hold of our imagination. It is the spirit always that is sovereign. * * *

There is a very holy and terrible isolation for the conscience of every man who seeks to read the destiny in affairs for others as well as for himself, for a nation as well as for individuals. That privacy no man can intrude upon. That lonely search of the spirit for the right perhaps no man can assist. This strange child of the cabin kept company with invisible things, was born into no intimacy but that of its own silently assembling and deploying thoughts. * * *

The only stuff that can retain the life-giving heat is the stuff of living hearts. And the hopes of mankind can not be kept alive by words merely, by constitutions and doctrines of right and codes of liberty. The object of democracy is to transmute these into the life and action of society, the self-denial and self-sacrifice of heroic men and women willing to make their lives an embodiment of right and service and enlightened purpose. * * *

The commands of democracy are as imperative as its privileges and opportunities are wide and generous. Its compulsion is upon us. It will be great, and lift a great light for the guidance of the nations only if we are great and carry that light high for the guidance of our own feet. We are not worthy to stand here unless we ourselves be in deed and in truth real democrats and servants of mankind, ready to give our very lives for the freedom and justice and spiritual exaltation of the great Nation which shelters and nurtures us.

Another Lincoln memorial is a still more imposing temple, nearly 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, rising on the banks of the Potomac at Washington. The marble blocks of the exterior are said to be the largest ever employed in any quantity on a public building. The steps extend 400 feet from the edifice and the retaining wall is 187 by 327 feet—dimensions which may give some idea of the proportions of the monument. All of the exterior columns in the Doric colonnade have now been completed and half of those in the interior have been placed. The structure will be finished, it is now announced to our gratification, in June, 1917, a year ahead of time. Both memorials will be national shrines. The interior of one speaks of Lincoln's origin. The interior of the other will speak of his life. It will contain the statue by Daniel Chester French. On the walls are to be engraved the Gettysburg speech and the second inaugural address, and mural decorations are to typify some of Lincoln's inspired words.